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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - GREALDINE WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway .- AMERICANS II

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Brguish Opena-On LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-King or

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowers, -THERE GUARD BOWERY THEATRE Bowery. - BLACKSMITH OF ANT-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - GRI TOM TRUME AND MINE, COM, NUTL AND MINESE WARRE at all hours Ourse we of Valuetge - Atternoon and Ever BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bron

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETH SCREE, DANCES, AC. - RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway.-Songs Burlesques,

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballers,

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - Curiosities Wondens and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-EIBIOPIAN BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM -CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEERLY HERALD IN ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

## THE SITUATION.

There is no official account as yet of the capture of Vicksburg. The latest reliable news is up to Friday evening, the whole details of which we have already published. At that time Vicksburg was not taken. All the facts in connection with the battles fought during the advance of General Grant's army upon the city are fully confirmed in counts from Mobile state that our troops were repulsed at Vicksburg three times on Wednesday fast, and admit that Yazoo City was taken by Admiral Porter, the navy yard at that place being destroyed by the rebels. Our maps of the operations around Vicksburg, including all the localities of General Grant's three weeks' campaign, and of the enemy's works in and around the city, showing the great strength of the place, will illustrate the difficult undertaking which General Grant has in hand. We give, also, another map of the Yazoo river, showing the operations of Admiral Porter.

The latest intelligence from Washington up to ten o'clock last night is that the President has received no later news, and that it is not believed by the government that General Grant himself has recently sent any telegrams to the government respecting his movements.

The President, Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Halleck and Gen. Hooker held a council at the White House yesterday of several hours' duration. It was stated that important intelligence had been received to the effect that another line of defences in the rear of Vicksburg has been discovered, which it will be necessary to take by storm before the city can be captured.

A despatch from Marfreesboro dated yesterday confirms the previous reports that the rebels are falling back all along their lines, and that only a very small force was between that city and Duck river. The rebel cavalry General Forrest, had gone with his command to Mississippi. The rebel force at Tullahoms is said to number 5,300 men, caval-

ry and infantry. A despatch from Cincinnati yesterday states that the enemy crossed the Cumberland river on Monday at Fishing Creek and Hartford, Ky., and, after some skirmishing with our troops, were

Our correspondence from Arkansas describes in detail the recent expedition of Colonel Clayton, of the Fifth Kansas cavalry, to encounter the guerillas and ascertain the position of the rebel Generals Marmaduke and Price, in which he was remarkably successful. The map which accompanies the story of Colonel Clayton's adventure will be found of considerable value in following up his dashing raid through the enemy's

country. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. A State Convention of delegates of National Loyal Leagues was held at Uties yesterday. As make soger out of a nigger, anyhow.

regard to the Presidential campaign, the report of the proceedings which is given in another col will attract general interest. The meeting held yesterday was in the interest of Secretary Chase; to-day the Leagues favorable to Mr. Seward will hold a convention, and shortly the Lincoln Loyal League will develop their designs.

The very latest European news by the Asia, tele graphed from Halifax, is published in the HERALD this morning. The United States steamer Wyoming struck on a rock in Swatow harbor, China, and sustained considerable damage. The Polish revolution was extending, and the military attempts of Russia towards its repression were growing more severe daily. Popular disturbances still prevailed in Ragusa and Treligue, Turkey.

The emigration of Irish to the United States is now so extensive that, instead of four steamers leaving Cork harbor each fortnight, there will be seven in the same space of time, for some months. A late letter from Cork says:-"The Inman Company have increased their sailings by an additional vessel fortnightly, and the Cunard Company has advertised its intention of starting an extra every second week. In addition to this increased conveyance, the Montreal Ocean Company will this month resume its trade between Curope (via Queenstown) and Canada. Next week the Cunard Company will despatch the steamship Sidon from Liverpool on Tuesday, and Queenstown on Wednesday. On Wednesday and Friday the steamships City of Baltimore and Kangaroo, belonging to the Inman Company, will leave Liverpool and the following days Queenstown, and on Sunday the Cunard steamship will leave Cork har-bor." Saunders' News Letter, of Dublin, a British tory organ, remarks on this:-" From the facts which have lately transpired it is not expected that there will be any further consular denials that this increase of transport is demanded by the en-listment of young men in Ireland for service in the United States army." The Tuam Herald, speaking of the exodus, says:-" The exodus of the copie from Mayo and from this county (Galway) s becoming every week more extensive. Whether for good or for evil, the stream continues to swell and flow on uninterruptedly, and the emigrants may now be reckoned by hundreds from some localities." A Dundalk paper says:—"No less than one thousand emigrants passed through Dundalk last week on their way to America and Australia They are rushing out of the country as if to avoid some terrible disaster." The Western Star remarks:- "We have never known so many people to leave this district within a week as from Su day to the present. On Sunday long lines of cars, aden with emigrants and their friends, arrived in Ballinasloe, the former leaving by the evening train. On Monday and Tuesday there were similar arrivals-nearly all well dressed and comfortable looking young men and women, evidently belonging to the class of small farmers. The desti nation of these people is generally New York."
The Clare (Ireland) Advertiser of the 13th of the 13th of May says:-" We witnessed a novel feature on last Monday. The trades band of the town, 'in full fig,' escorting the emigrants to the quay, playing Patrick's Day,' 'Garryowen,' 'White Cockade, &c., in dashing style, and with such a martial air as would be highly interesting to an American recruiting sergeant, if he happened to be present. A crowd of over three thousand person heered loudly for America, and groaned the Britsh government."

A special meeting of the Board of Councilment

was held at three o'clock yesterday. By a vote of nineteen in the affirmative to two in the negative resolution was adopted tendering the hospits ities of the city to Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, late commander of the Irish Brigade, on the occasion of his return to this city. ication was received from the Mayor suggesting the propriety of appointing delegates to represent the city in the National Convention to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday in June, for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse between the cities on the Atlantic scaboard and the great West. Laid over, under the rules. A petition, numerously signed by the residents on Staten Island, was received, praying for municipal action to relieve them from the bad management of the New York and Staten Island Ferry Company. Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The tax levy, as amended by the Legislature, was adopted by a vote of fifteen in the affirmative to thirteen in the negative. After transacting a large amount of routine bu the Board adjourned until Thursday evening at five

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. A report from the Committee on County ditional clerks in the office of the County Clerk, Mayor was read, vetoing the resolutions adopted on the 19th instant directing the Comptroller several bills for the erection of the new Court House, amounting in the aggregate to \$94,586 70; and another resolution, ordering the payment of \$850 57 for work done on the same building. The message was ordered to take the usual course. The other business of the Board was entirely rou-

adult and youthful citizens has long been a source of great evil and the hasty cause of the loss of innocent lives. The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer have at last taken the matter into their sideration, and made a presentment yesterday to the Court calling upon the authorities not only to prevent their indiscriminate use by citizens young and old, but even by the police. This is an important move towards a better state of civiliza tion. The youths of the city should be disarmed; they would then be more likely to avoid street rows, and we are of opinion that the stern batons of the police are quite sufficient to preserve or

The anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson was celebrated at St. Louis on the 11th inst. An immense procession, consisting of the mili tary now in St. Louis, General Curtis and Gov. Gamble, with their respective staffs, followed by all those who took part in the capture, marched to the Camp Jackson ground. The address of the day was delivered by Charles D. Drake, Esq., of St. Louis. Speeches were made by other notabilities. It was a curious feature of the celebration that several officers of Gov. Gamble's staff, prominent in the cavalcade, were captured with General Frost at Camp Jackson two years ago.

Governor Seymour has signed bill No. 513, which authorizes the construction of a railroad to and from and through the villages of Canarsic and Gravesend, on Long Island. This is the auniversary week of the New Eng-land religious eccleties. They are all held in

In the rebel service there are five full generals, ranking as follows:-

4-P. G. T. Beauregard. There are six lieutenant generals, who stand

according to rank in the following order:-There are also over two hundred major and brigadier generals.

In Connecticut the enrolling officers encou more difficulty among the colored people than they do with the white population. They are stubborn, and in many instances pugnacious. In one case, where an officer had called upon a colored lady to get the name of her husband, she bluntly refused to give it, and attacked the oficial with a broomstick, saving, "There is no use a tryin' you can't

this Convention was the opening demonstration in | There is a new excitement in Cutchegue, Long

pirate, Captain Kidd. A farmer, named Betts, on the 13th instant, ploughed up sixty-one silver table spoons, which weighed one hundred and eightyhree ounces. The opinion of the inhabitants is unanimous that they were buried by that old rascal Kidd, and that there are plenty more of the same sort in the neighborhood.

The railroad companies have all agreed to carry the delegates to the Chicago Canal Convention a half fare.

The Chicago Tribune, a rampant aboliti nal, speaking of the arrest of Vallandigham, say "there is danger in the precedent that General Burnside establishes, and in the occasion for the innecessary challenging of the popular opini egard to the supremacy of the civil over the military power, even in a time of war."

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 437 deaths in the city during the past week a decrease of 54 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 33 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 4 deaths of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 89 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 18 of the heart and blood vessels, 149 of the throat, &c.: 5 of old age, 35 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 73 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 27 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 5 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 21 from violent causes. There were 286 natives of the United States, 11 of England, 90 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 33 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

market for beef cattle was dull and be opening day, at a decline of nearly or quite 3/6, per pound. But subsequently there was a more active de mand, and the market ruled a shade firmer. The range was from 9c. a 12c.; but the bulk of the offerings were placed at 10½c. a 11½c., and the average price was about range. Milch cows were tolerably active and firm \$25 a \$50 a \$65. Veals were in good demand, a though the receipts were heavy prices were, if anything higher. Sales varied from 450. a 650. a 70., and some sales were made at 7%c. Sheep and lambs were so active and higher. Prime wool sheep so'd as high as a 10%c. a 11c. per pound, while sheared rea 740. Swine were active at 54c. a 5%c. for corn i and 51/c. a 51/c. for still fed. The total rec beef cattle, 105 cows, 1,181 veals, 3,479 sheep and la and 9,270 swine. A detailed report of the market will be contained in the WERKLY HERALD, published on Saturday.

The depression in stocks which commonced on Monday lasted through the morning hours yesterday, and lower quotations were established in several instances; but in formly better, with an upward tendency. Gold sold as low as 141%, then rose to 145%, closing at five P. M. at 144%. Exchange was in good demand at 155 in the morning, and 157 a 158 later in the day. Money was asy. Call loans 5 a 6 per cent on good collateral,

The cotton market was very dull and irregular The demand for breadstuffs was fair, but at easie There was more doing in hog products. Pork was higher and lard lower. The transactions in groceries, oils metals and naval stores were limited. whickey were be vier and the market firmer. The freight business exhibited more animation, shipowners having made some further concessions to shippers.

Our Latest Reports from Vicksburg.

Our latest advices from Vicksburg are down to the 22d inst., at which date, according to de spatches received at Washington from General Grant, everythin was going on well. He was gradually advancing his lines, and there was no doubt of the eventual capture of the city. We have some cloudy rebel reports, by way of Richmond, to the contrary; but as they are several days behind Gen. Grant's despatches, and are manifestly made up from distant conjectures and idle rumors, they are hardly worth nsidering. Since the rebel army was enclosed at Vicksburg, on all sides, it is not probable that it has had any very reliable facilities of communication with Richmond.

The rebel report of the capture of Yazoo City and the destruction of the navy yard there on the other hand, is doubtless true, inasmuch as Admiral Porter had detailed a sufficient number of gunboats to do the work, and as Yazoo City is not cut off from its communications with the rest of the world.

Ordnance Officer Lyford, under date of the 22d instant at Vicksburg, gives, like General Grant, a very satisfactory statement of the situation of affairs around him. He says, "the thinks "we shall have the place to-morrow; that "if we take the town we shall take fifteer and prisoners, with General Pemberton and all his stores." We have no doubt that Pemberton's forces two weeks ago amounted to at least forty thousand men, from which, with only fifteen thousand in Vicksburg, it would appear that in killed, wounded, captured, cut off and dispersed, in the recent battles he has lost some twenty-five thousand men. We presume that General Grant's army encircling Vicksburg was hardly less than fifty thousand men; so that the issue of his investment must inevitably be that of Fort Douelson. The rebel pickets on the Rappahannock appear to have been fully apprised of this result two days ago, as we shall in all probability be to-day.

The Commercial and Canal Convention t Chicago-Ita National Importance. On the 2d day of June next a convention will assemble at Chicago for the purpose of taking under consideration the important subect of constructing a ship canal or canals to connect the Mother of Rivers with the lakes and the lakes with the ocean, with sufficient capacity to enable vessels propelled by steam to load in the far West and pass through our inland lakes and ship canals to the ocean, and thence to Europe, without breaking bulk, if so desired. The bare mention of a plan of that kind opens a wide and comprehensive field for our commercial men and statesmen to study. It is a project of far greater importance, both in a military and commercial point of view, than any other that has been presented to the American public during the present centary. It is the application, on a large scale, of those plans and ideas entertained by George Washington In 1785, when his great mind was dwelling upon connecting the Western waters, by artic channels, with the Potomae, with the view of de-veloping and diverting the trade of the West to he ocean in that quarter; and also other ideas, afterwards so effectually enforced by DeWitt Clinton and his comrades, of the great importance of the construction of the Eric Canal, which has since been of inestimable value in developing the North and West, as well as to the commerce of the nation and world. All that is necessary is that a comprehensive plan shall be adopted and carried out, and it will be impossible for us to estimate the benefit that will accrue to us as a nation. It will strengthen us in a military point of view, and render,us, with the use of our ron-clad Monitors, almost impregnable, as well as be the means of more fally developing the vast resources of the far West, and also revolutionizing the commerce of the world, as we shall presently show.

The public are familiar with the efforts that

Island, about the buried treasure of the celebrated | have been made since the outbreak of the repellion, both at Albany and Washington, to secure the enlargement of the Eric Canal to a sufficient capacity to admit the passage of gunboats from the Hudson to the lakes, thence to the Mississippi. The defeat of that project in Congress resulted in the calling of a convention to assemble in Chicago on the 2d of June, at which the boards of commerce and trade of all our principal cities, as well as other societies for the development of the country, will be represented. Several different projects will be presented for consideration. Hence the importance of the convention, and the fear that those who have a voice in that body will not comprehend the project in all its magnitude. In the first place, the project to enlarge the locks of the Erie Canal so as to permit the passage of gunboats from the Hudson to the lakes will be presented; second, the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls of a sufficient capacity to admit the passage of steam vessels two hundred feet in length upwards of forty feet in width; and then, either the enlargement of the canal from Oswego to Troy to the same capacity, or the construction of a ship canal from some point near Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, and the enlargement of the Champlain Canal to the Hudson. To carry out this connection with the Mississippi two projects at least will be presented: one the contruction of a ship canal across the State of Illinois from Chicago; the other, the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers so as to form a ship canal from Green Bay to the Mississippl at the mouth of the Wisconsin river. There may be two or three other projects varying in some points from the foregoing; but they are sufficient to call public attention to the importance of the subject.

In the settlement upon the route to be taken, which must be done with the view of the results that will follow, will be the point that will test and decide the comprehensiveness of the minds of the delegates and the ability of the convention. The route around Ningara Falls is proposed to be built of sufficient capacity not only to accommodate vessels much arger than those that can now pass through Welland Canal, but vessels that will be able to weather the storms at sea, and thus cross the ocean with the products that they loaded in the West, extending to a greater extent than any other way the Atlantic Ocean half way across this continent; the sides of the canal to be walled up, and the propelling power used to be entirely steam: in other words, a canal for the use of steam. On the other hand, no such extensive project is intended by the enlargement of the locks of the Erie Canal With that project a smaller class of vessels is all that they can accommodate. In fact, it cannot be otherwise without the enlargement of the canal the entire length; and, to attempt that, the damage that would arise to the navigation of the Eric Canal would be nearly as much as the original cost of the Magara Falls route. The question here arises, what are the advantages o be gained by a ship canal?

In the first place, everybody must admit the

pestimable advantage to us of a ship canal in time of war as a means of public defence, enabling us to concentrate at any moment our iron-clads on the Northern frontier, the Atlantic eaboard or the Gulf of Mexico, and thus beading the enemy at every point. It also furnishes a more expeditious and cheaper mode for the farmers of the West to send their produce to market, and will enable them to compete with all parts of the world in the markets at Liverpool and London. It will no doubt be urged hat the construction of a canal of that capacity will ruin other investments in the carryin rade of the West, such as the Erie Canal and the great trunk railroads communicating with West. All who entertain these views have but limited knowledge, or fail to comprehend the vast resources of that country known as the West. Less than one-half of the State of Illinois is to-day under cultivation: therefore remains undeveloped. The same may Mississippi to those wide spreading prairies of Iowa, through to Kansas, Nebrasks, to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, but a comparatively small portion has ever come under the plough of the husbandman. The furnishing means of transportation such as can be by a ship canal of the capacity that we have re ferred to will attract the attention of the emigrant, and will more fully develop the reources of the West, until the present facilities with the addition of a ship canal, will be inade quate to supply its wants. There is no estinating the amount of products that can be raised in the Mississippi valley and that section known as the West. It is capable of becoming the granary of the world and supplying every nation with their food. The soil in its valleys and prairies is inexhaustible. Its broad fields will roll forth their riches to reward the husbandman for generations to come. In addition to this, a glance at the map of the world must suggest to every thinking mind the probability at no distant day of the commerce of England, with Asia and the islands of the l'acific, instead of going around the Capes, crossing this country by the ship canal and the great Pacific Railroad, as the shortest, safest and most expeditious route. It needs no stretch of imagination to see this important revolution in the com merce of the world, and the consequent development of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to an extent that I ut few persons ever thought of or imagined, with San Francis co, the centre of the gold field, one of the largest cities in the world. With the accomplishment of this point-and the construction of ship canal is one of the first steps towards it every person can see that the business of the resent lines of communication will be vastly increased, and the nation reap an inestimable

The Chicago Convention thus becomes of no sinor importance to the future of this country and the commerce of the world. Let them take a broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject, and look at the question as men who comprehend the future of our country, and can take into their view the commerce of the world, and not, as boys, see but one small locality, and they may make for themselves a name that will endure for all time. On the other hand, if they take hold of the question and consider it in that boyish way that has so characterized our politicians of late years, the Convention will be the laughing stock of the country. Whatever route is selected, let the canal to be constructed be of the largest possible capacity, so that, when it is completed, it will be a monument worthy of the nation and the pride of the American people. The future will then take care of itself.

Grant at Vicksburg-Hooker on His Way

Grant's three weeks' brilliant campaign gainst Vicksburg proves him to be a general of no common order. He is the only Union general now in the field the celerity of whose operations can bear a comparison with the chievements of Napoleon in his campaigns in Italy and Germany.

The Southern journals generally attribute is success to the incompetence of Pemberton, while it is whispered in Richmond and else where in the confederacy that the rebel gene ral has sold himself to Grant, and deliberate ly and wilfully made such disposition of his troops as enabled the Union general to defeat the rebel armies in a series of battles. The same stories were told of Tighlman at Fort Henry, and Buckner at Fort Donelson. But the true secret is the superiority of Grant's generalship, which combines pluck, energy and skill. Some generals possess one of these qualities, while they are wanting in the other two It is the combination of them that consti tutes a good general. From the time that Grant landed on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, covering a period of three weeks, he has fought five battles, in all of which he has been victorious, capturing the capital of the State of Mississippi and closely investing its great strategic stronghold on the river, after first reducing the key thereof-the formidable fortifications of Haines' Bluff. Con trast with this success the fallure of Sherman in the vicinity of the same city, and the failure of Hooker in his attempt to get within striking distance of Richmond, and it will be seen that both suffer severely by the comparison, whatever may be the reputation they have gained for their campaigns against newspapers.

Hooker has had command of an army three or

four times the size of Grant's for the last five nonths—an army doubling in numbers that of Lee. With far fewer and less formidable obstacles in the way than were presented to Grant, he has not been able during this period to gain an inch in advance of the point at which he assumed the command at the close of the last year. His first attempt to go forward has resulted in the loss of a great battle from sheer lack of generalship and ignorance of the art of war. He divided his strength, left his right flank unprotected and unsupported, allowing it to be turned and driven in, and his whole army routed and forced back behind the Rappahannock, suffering such loss as appears to have postponed indefinitely a renewal of the onward movement to Richmond. So ashamed is Hooker of his case that he deems it indefensible, and to this day he has made no official report of his operations. According to Secretary Stanton, be did not bring into the fight with Lee more than one-third of his men. This was worse than the conduct of Moreau at Hohenlinden, who with twelve divisions managed to bring into action six, and would have lost the battle but for the anexampled carelessness with which the Austrians manoeuvered, and the courage and talent of one of his subordinate generals, Richepanse who, finding himself surrounded, possessed him self, by a bold movement, of one hundred pieces of Austrian cannon while passing over causeway. Hooker fights with one-third his force; Grant fights with the whole. One of the first principles of generalship is to bring all your force to bear against the enemy and, if possible, against a portion of his force, or against the point at which he is weakest. In the late battle on the Rappahannock the generalship was all on the side of the

While Hooker played the part of the Austrian General Alvinzy, at Rivoli. Lee played the role of Napoleon on the same field. Napoleon had Wurmser, another Austrian general, besieged in Mantua with a garrison of twenty sand men, of whom at least twelve thousand were armed. At Rivoli, on the Upper Adige, he had Joubert, with ten thousand men, watching the enemy. On the Lower Adige he left ten thousand for the same purpose and to guard the approaches to Mantua in that direclearned that Alvinzy was marching against Rivoli with sixty thousand men, and Provera was at the same time moving on the Lower Adige, with nearly twenty thousand men, to effect a junction with Alvinzy and raise the siege. If Napoleon had waited till those armies united, they would have numbered nearly one hundred thousand-two or three to his one. He had only twenty thousand at Verona. With a part of these he hastened to the aid of Jonbert, at Rivoli, and the balance be disposed in strategic positions in the vicinity, so as to render the approaching battle with the larger force decisive. The enemy divided his force into three bodies. One of them had little or no connection with the main battle, and was posted on the opposite side of the river, playing at long taw against the Freach troops, but doing little damage. With the rema Alvinzy attempted to surround and bag Napoleon's force, on the anaconda principle. Bo parte, posted on a plateau, very quietly awaitd the development of the enemy's plan, and permitted him to divide his force and surround m. In this position Napoleon saw he could prevent a junction of the enemy's divisions, and, though numbering only sixteen thousand, and surrounded by a foe of forty-five thousand, outnumbered each several body of troops, and attacking each separately, defeated the whole with great slaughter. He then moved rapidly to the Lower Adige, where Augereau was in danger of being overwhelmed by Provera and the garrison of Mantua, under Wurmser, which had sallied out. Provers was captured, with his army, and Wurmser, driven back to the stronghold of Mantua, had no alternative left but to

Thus in three days Napoleon destroyed ar Austrian army numbering more than double Mantua. Massena's division, like Stonewall Jackson's near Fredericksburg and Grant's in the rear of Vicksburg, never ceased, night and day, marching or fighting, for four days. Well might Napoleon boast on this occasion that he had equalled the celerity of Casar, and that though the Austrians manauvered well, he beat them because they failed to calculate the value of minutes. The generalship of Hooker was inferior even to that of Alvinzy. On the other hand Grant's generalship has a touch of the Napoleonic in it, and the completeness of the parallel only fails because his army outnumbered the rebels in every battle, though not to greater extent than Hooker's outnumbered Lee's army on the Rappahannock.

He might say, with Cosar, "Veni, vidi, vici".

I have come, I have seen, I have conquered." Under such a man as Grant our troops will in but too many instances declined to put it in

fight infinitely better than they will under an nferior commander.

.. desired added to the con-

Now it so happens that Grant is one of the so-called "pro-slavery" generals constantly denounced by the Tribune and the other radical journals for the last two years as sympathizing with the Southern States, and being the chief cause of the failure of the war, while Hooker has been lauded to the skies as a man after their own hearts. His opinions being all right on the negro question, it was concluded his generalship was faultless, and that he would march straight into Richmond without halting. Grant. and the other generals who had the same political faith, have been regarded as little less traitors by the abolition presses. But we hope Hooker, inspired by the example of Grant, will now at last do something worthy of his old reputation as "Fighting Joe." Now is the time for him to strike a blow while the rebels are staggering and disheartened under the blows of Grant. If he waits till Lee is fully reinforced from the reserves in the camps of instruction and from the other rebel armies, south and west of him, the fate of Pope will be sure to overtake him, and the cry of "Washington in danger" will be again heard throughout the land—this time, perhaps, with good reason. Those who have hitherto scoffed at this peril may find when too late that the cry of "wolf the fable is realized at last in capital.

BICAN ARMY-HOW IT APPECTS ARISTOCRATIC ENGLAND.—The English press is at pres greatly exercised over the rapidly increase ide of emigration from Ireland to this cou Within the last two months a new and power ful impulse has been given to the outpourin from the Green Isle, and England, terrorat so formidable a blow at her own vitality, is looking anxiously around for the causes that have led to this "going out" of the Irish people A good many fanciful, and in some c absurd, theories have been assigned for this rush of stalwart young Irishmen to these shores. One very plausible reason given by a sapient correspondent of an Irish newspot that it is "the result of the teachings of e ries who have passed over from the other (this) side of the great ocean—their object be provoke emigration and to get able-bodied men within the meshes of the provost marshal, who watches their arrival and hurries them away to the field of battle." Everybody that this is all nonse the rawest emigrant in the country could not fail to see through the falsehood in a moment The truth is that England is greatly alarmed at the apparently settled purpose of the Irish to leave their country for a time, and to take up their homes in a land where they will not be despised, but promoted to the highest honors in the gift of a free people. No young Irishman can live "at home" in misery and hear of the wonderful progress of his brethren in the great republic without anxiously desiring to follow in their footsteps and to gain the distinction which is opened to all. When they think that Michael Corcoran, a youth almost unknown at home, has risen from small beginnings in America to the rank of brigadier general in the federal army; when they reflect that Thomas Francis Meagher, proscribed, sentenced to death, and ba from his own land, occupies the position chief of the renowned Irish Brigade; when they hear of the myriads of their other frie from being next to nothing at home, now occupy the positions of captains, majo colonels, &c., in the United States, it natural to suppose that their enthosiasm should be awakened, and that they should ba country where such solid benefits are held out to all who desire to compete for them.

The increase in the emigration from Ire

is chiefly attributable to this fact. Men will not always sit down in penury and want whe fields of industry and prosperity are op them. The common desire of every man is to improve his material condition, and the he throws his labor into the market where, This is the principle acting upon the minds the healthy and vigorous young men of Ireland now flocking in large number republic. They feel satisfied, from the caree of their predecessors, that their exertions will meet with due reward, and many of them, 'no doubt, with the ambition of their race, look forward to the time when their names will rank as high in the military history of America as any of those of their countrymen now occupying distinguished positions in our army and navy Nor is this yearning for American freedom and appreciation confined to Ireland alone. The people of Germany, to whom we owe much of our prosperity, are also bound to us by indisseluble ties. They, too, have seen how we have honored our German citizens, and the names of Sigel, Steinwehr, and hundreds of others who have risen to great distinction in America will operate to cause a large increase of German emigration to America. So much for the exclusiveism of absolute Europe, compared to the free and liberal principles of der America. Emigration from the Old to the New World must go on increasing, so long as there are radical causes on the one side to keep them miserable and on the other to make them pros-

CARRYING AND USE OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS. In another column will be found an important presentment by the Grand Jury, in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, against the carrying of dangerous weapons by civilians as well as the use of firearms by the police. The number of woundings and deaths which have resulted from both practices during the last vention on the part of the authorities. What is the use of the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons if, when the fact can brought home to parties through the mischi resulting from it, no effort is made to enfor its penalties. We are aware that the law is not very popular, and that it has been objected to on the ground that in the absence of a large standing army it was essential for their own security that our people should be familiarized with the use of firearms. That argument has no longer any weight. For the future curity and integrity of the republic will depend more upon its regular military and naval or ganizations than upon its militia. But unde no constitutional government should the right of the private citizen to carry concealed ons, but especially firearms, be admitted. The concession of such a privilege is an acprotection. That it is so in our city arises mainly from the fact that the with